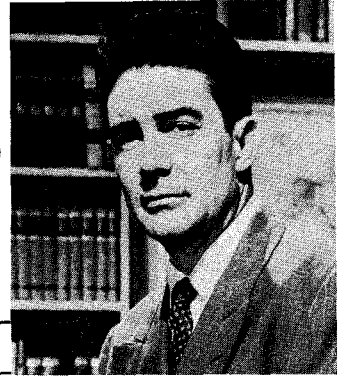


THE *Dan Smoot Report*



DAN SMOOT

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PEACE, PEACE—WHEN THERE IS NO PEACE

In a press release dated October 11, 1965, the U. S. Department of State said:

"Congress and the Executive Branch have provided laws and regulations to assure that nothing is traded with any communist country that will be detrimental to our national security and welfare. In the case of certain countries, such as Communist China, Cuba, North Korea and North Viet-Nam, trade is — with minor humanitarian exceptions — prohibited.

"On the other hand, your Government regards commerce in peaceful goods with the countries of Eastern Europe, including the Soviet Union, as completely compatible with our national interest. . . ." ⁽¹⁾

In an interview on the British Broadcasting Company, October 4, 1965, U. S. Under Secretary of State George W. Ball said:

"The Soviet Union is actively supporting the regime in North Viet-Nam. . . ." ⁽²⁾

The Soviet Union is also actively supporting the regimes in Cuba, North Korea, and (despite widely publicized differences and jealousies) communist China.

If it is in our national interest to prohibit trade in "peaceful goods" with North Vietnam, North Korea, Cuba, and communist China, how can it be in our national interest to have such trade with European communist countries that supply the "peaceful goods" to the prohibited communist countries?

What are "peaceful goods"? On January 4, 1965, Secretary of State Dean Rusk announced that Firestone Tire and Rubber Company had signed a contract to build a fifty-million-dollar synthetic rubber plant in communist Romania. On April 22, 1965, Firestone announced cancellation of the deal, because outraged American conservatives were organizing a nationwide boycott of Firestone products. On July 26, 1965, President Lyndon B. Johnson ordered Under Secretary of State Ball to investigate Firestone's cancellation. ⁽³⁾ The White House announced:

"This government considers that Firestone's original intentions were in the national interest." ⁽³⁾

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Romania sells heavy trucks to communist China, principal supplier of communist armies now fighting Americans in Vietnam.⁽³⁾ Hence, a synthetic rubber plant in Romania would directly benefit the enemy with whom we are presently at war, and all other communist countries with whom we may in the future be at war. Is this in our national interest?

On October 18, 1965, diplomatic sources in London revealed details about a secret agreement authorizing sales of nuclear power reactors to communist countries of eastern Europe. This agreement was made in July, 1965, by the Inter-Allied Coordinating Committee (COCOM), representing Japan and 14 North Atlantic Treaty Organization nations. Most of the nuclear power reactors sold to communist countries will be made in the United States, though some will be made in Great Britain. The power reactors will be sold only to those eastern European communist nations which promise to use them exclusively for "peaceful purposes."⁽⁴⁾

Is it in our national interest to supply communist countries the means of making nuclear weapons with which to kill us? Can we rely on communist promises not to use nuclear power reactors for military purposes?

If we can trust communists, why squander the blood and treasure of our nation to fight communism? Or, are we reduced to the absurdity of accepting the State Department dictum that communists are our mortal enemies in Asia, our trustworthy friends in Europe?

Foreign aid has been a major instrument of America's internationalist foreign policy. Since July, 1946, we have given more than 150 billion dollars to foreign nations and international organizations. Presumably, our aid was intended to bind other nations to us in friendship and strengthen them as allies to help us "defend the free world." Actually, our aid has strengthened and multiplied worldwide hatred of America and has enabled our allies to help our enemies.⁽⁵⁾

Since the end of World War II, we have given Japan about seven billion dollars.⁽⁶⁾ Yet, the press

which dominates Japan is almost unanimously pro-communist, hostile to the United States. Anti-American feeling in Japan is intense, widespread, growing fast.⁽⁶⁾

In the latter half of 1964, more than 200 ships flying the flags of Great Britain, Japan, Greece, Norway, Lebanon, Italy, West Germany, and Panama, hauled cargoes to North Vietnam.⁽⁷⁾ These eight nations, supplying the enemy with whom we are at war, have received more than 39 billion dollars of our tax money as foreign aid since 1946.⁽⁵⁾

The India-Pakistan war this year demonstrated the result of our foreign aid programs. India has received about six billion of our tax dollars; Pakistan, about two billion. We have financed the armaments race between these two nations; each uses equipment and supplies we have given; and each hates us for the help we have given the other.

Since 1945, we have poured billions of dollars into United Nations agencies and activities, proclaiming the UN the cornerstone of our foreign policy, touting it as man's last hope for peace on earth. The utter futility of the UN as a peacemaker is universally recognized. Yet, when Pope Paul visited New York and heaped praise on the UN as "the last hope of concord and peace," President Johnson met the Pope and heaped praise on him for trying to salvage UN prestige.⁽⁸⁾

On September 9, 1965, President Lyndon B. Johnson said that NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) "is the centerpiece of the worldwide system we have been building for 20 years to protect the Free World." On the same day, President Charles de Gaulle said that France would no longer accept NATO's integrated defense command after 1969.⁽⁹⁾ We have spent hundreds of billions of dollars on NATO, and have built it on France as the *keystone*, with command headquarters in Paris. Without France, therefore, NATO, as presently organized and commanded, is useless. France never made a strong gesture of support for NATO. In 1959, de Gaulle eliminated all but token French support by refusing to permit American missiles bases on French soil, and by withdrawing most French troops from the NATO

command. Consequently, de Gaulle's September 9, 1965, statement (amounting to formal notice that NATO must remove its command headquarters from France by 1969) merely reaffirms French policy which has been known to the United States for many years. President Johnson's September 9, 1965, statement about NATO being the "center-piece" of our worldwide defense system is another exhibition of the mental bankruptcy of totalitarian liberals. Though faced with absolute proof that their internationalist foreign policy has been a failure, they can think of nothing to do except to squander more American blood and money on the same failure; they can think of nothing to say except to repeat their clichés about "defending the free world."

The first complete, formal statement of American foreign policy was made by George Washington in his Farewell Address to the People of the United States, September 17, 1796.

Washington urged America to avoid permanent, entangling alliances with other nations, recommending a national policy of benign neutrality toward the rest of the world. Washington did not want America to build a wall around herself. His policy permitted freer exchange of travel, commerce, ideas, and culture between Americans and other people than Americans have enjoyed since the policy was abandoned. The Father of our Country wanted the *government* kept out of the wars, revolutions, and political affairs of other nations. He said:

"Why forego the advantage of so peculiar a situation [as America has]? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalry, interest, humour or caprice?"

Washington told Americans their nation had a high destiny, which it could not fulfill if they permitted their government to become entangled in the affairs of other nations.

The American destiny was something more than

undisturbed pursuit of national self interest. America was destined to be the torchbearer of liberty for all mankind, a living example of how free men could govern themselves and prosper and live in peace. America was not ordained to be a breadbasket for the world, not a meddler in the affairs of foreign nations, not a constable to enforce peace among warring countries. The Farewell Address is a prayer that Americans, by preserving for themselves the blessings of liberty under constitutional government, would "acquire . . . the glory of recommending" their system "to the applause, the affection and adoption of every nation which is yet a stranger to it."

The foreign policy of George Washington was followed until April 2, 1917, when Woodrow Wilson asked Congress for a declaration of war on Germany, to make the world safe for democracy.

Wilson's airy evangelism sent thousands of men to bleed and die on foreign soil in World War I. After it was over, Americans realized their error: they had not made the world safe for anything worthwhile.

Revolted by the bloody and costly consequences of our first major venture in international meddling and uplifting, we returned to our traditional policy of political isolation.

Franklin D. Roosevelt got himself elected three times on a platform of political isolation. In 1940, however, while promising to keep the United States out of World War II, Roosevelt was working to get us involved. When he succeeded, he inaugurated America's present internationalist policy of world-meddling—of perpetual war for perpetual peace.⁽¹⁰⁾

Such men as former President Herbert Hoover and Senator Robert A. Taft said, at the time, that American involvement in World War II would be a gargantuan error: getting in the war on the side of communism would be suicidal—we should stay out and let Hitler and Stalin destroy each other.

In August, 1941, Herbert Hoover joined in a public statement which said:

"The American people should insistently demand that Congress put a stop to step-by-step projection of the United States into undeclared war

"Few people honestly believe that the Axis is now, or will in the future be, in a position to threaten the independence of any part of this Hemisphere if our defenses are properly prepared. Freedom in America does not depend on the outcome of struggles for material power between other nations."⁽¹¹⁾

Hiram Johnson trumpeted in the United States Senate a question which has never been answered. He said:

"Good God! Did we ever sink so low before as to choose one cutthroat out of two? This man [Stalin] was Hitler's ally Now we furnish him with weapons which may be turned upon us."⁽¹²⁾

Senator Johnson's prophecy was fulfilled. Communists have turned our weapons against us.

As German power disintegrated in Europe, the Soviets — using supplies and equipment which we had given them — moved in to rape, pillage, enslave. They used our aid to control the conquered populations and to install and support their puppet communist governments.

It was with our money that the Soviets paid, maintained and gave bonuses to, their own armies of occupation. It was with our aid that they dismantled German rocket-producing plants and atomic-energy laboratories, and transported them to Russia. It was with our help that they took over rich uranium mines in Eastern Germany. It was with our acquiescence, and aid, that they kidnapped many of Germany's best scientists and technicians and shipped them to Russia — where they designed weapons now used to intimidate the world.

It was American equipment and supplies which

the Soviet Siberian armies used in the rape of Manchuria, after we had defeated Japan. Chinese communists used American materials to make war on our ally, Chiang Kai-shek.

Just before his death, Franklin D. Roosevelt said:

"We have learned that we cannot live alone, at peace; that our own well-being is dependent upon the well-being of other nations, far away We have learned to be citizens of the world."⁽¹²⁾

President Harry Truman initiated programs to implement the policy he had inherited — multiple alliances which scattered American military power all over the world on the presumption that America could not defend herself but could defend the world; foreign aid to all nations which would accept it (including communist nations) on the presumption that America could no longer stand alone, but could carry the world on her back.

By 1949, America's post-war foreign policy had so stimulated communist expansion in Europe that something had to be done. Truman sent General Dwight D. Eisenhower to Europe to set up NATO as *the* "free world shield against communism."

NATO became a permanent multi-billion-dollar commitment to defend Europe with American men and material, while European nations grew economically strong on our aid — strong enough to extend trade and aid to our enemies in communist lands; strong enough to compete with us industrially and to capture world markets from American industries being taxed to subsidize foreign competitors.

Our defense of the free world in Europe worked at cross-purposes with our defense of the free world in Asia and Africa. The United States government supported communist propaganda against European colonialism while, at the same

time, supporting European colonial powers. The result has been general resentment, or outright hatred, of the United States in all quarters.

Our internationalist foreign policy has also failed in Latin America. Despite billions of dollars which we have given Latin American nations, animosity toward the United States is more widespread than ever. Never before has our military security been so endangered by the presence of enemy power and intrigue in the Caribbean area.

Nothing could be more obvious than the failure of our internationalist foreign policy. Yet, internationalists react with scorn when anyone suggests return to the traditional American policy of national independence — which they call isolationism — the policy which America actually followed for 148 years: from 1789 to 1917, and from 1920 to 1940.

Indeed, internationalists often try to blame the failure of their own policy on isolationists. Yet, if isolationists had had their way about keeping us out of World War I, we would have saved thousands of dead and wounded American soldiers. We would have been spared the waste of natural resources and the great depression we suffered in the backwash of World War I. We would also have been spared the New Deal socialist revolution — which was fobbed off on the American people as a means of ending the depression.

If isolationists had had their way about keeping us out of World War II, Hitler and Stalin might have destroyed each other, and the evil systems they controlled might have died with them. There would have been no Korean war, which cost us another 53,000 dead, and ended in disgrace for the United States.

If isolationists had had their way, the United States would not today be so entangled in the affairs of all nations on earth that every border

skirmish threatens to involve America.

The traditional policy of political isolation made it possible for America to become a powerful citadel of freedom, a beacon of hope for all men everywhere.

Why *not* return to that policy?

Internationalists assume that because we have airplanes, missiles, mass-destruction weapons, and instantaneous worldwide communications, America can no longer live an independent national life. Actually, we are in better position to live independently now than we were in the early nineteenth century. We were then a rural nation, heavily dependent on European manufacturers for farm implements, household goods, transportation vehicles, books, musical instruments, medicines, clothing, building supplies.

Arguments for American intervention in European struggles were far more logical and compelling in the days of Washington, Adams, and Jefferson than they are now:

— The French, claiming a debt of gratitude, demanded our help, arguing that Britain would take back the American colonies if she succeeded in defeating France.

— England, claiming bonds of kinship and tradition, warned that England stood as America's only protection against conquest by Napoleon.

— Spain, with colonies to the south and west of us, and with claims on most of the vast Louisiana Territory, entered the tug-of-war, trying to drag America into the endless turmoil of European politics.

We were a weak and backward nation in those days. Many thought we could not maintain a policy of political isolation — that we could not survive unless we joined hands with one or another of the great powers of Europe. They were wrong. We maintained our national independence; we survived; we prospered.

Suggestion that America return to a policy of national independence brings objections from people who have been saturated with propaganda about America's world responsibilities.

The American government has no world responsibility — has no constitutional right or power to concern itself with how people in other nations live or what they do, as long as they do not violate the rights of Americans.

American individuals, as decent human beings, do have large responsibilities — and should have freedom, from their own government, to fulfill their responsibilities in compliance with individual means and conscience. When our government confiscates our earnings to provide assistance to foreign governments, it robs us of the means to meet our personal responsibilities.

One of America's world responsibilities, according to the majority opinion of our political and intellectual leaders, is to help backward or underdeveloped nations build industrial systems like ours so that their living standard will be raised.

Actually, American foreign aid gravely injures the backward nations it is supposed to help, and prepares them for communist conquest.

Even Dr. Hans Morgenthau (a leading internationalist intellectual who believes in a world-meddling, world-uplifting American foreign policy) says:

"Successful foreign aid, infused into a primitive society, is, by the very nature of its success, a revolutionary and disruptive element, not at all a factor making for social stability. This being so . . . it may well be considered a blessing in disguise that in many countries our policy of foreign aid has not been successful; for, had it been, it might well have undermined the very status quo to whose support we are committed."

What happens to the self-reliance of people in an underdeveloped nation after we give them complicated machinery which they cannot produce

themselves, cannot maintain, cannot even understand?

Where do we end in this program of using American tax money in a futile effort to revolutionize backward nations? We end in disaster for ourselves and for the people we have tried to help. They are not ready for a complicated industrial system. We are forcing upon them a way of life which they are not yet capable of accepting. We cut them loose from customs and moorings of their own systems, making them victims of any political leaders who can seize power.

We consider America's advancement from a rural, backward nation to our present status as having been remarkably fast; it was; it took only 175 years!

Much of the basic scientific information that we have today was known more than a century ago. Why, then, did it take 175 years to develop our complex, industrial civilization? Because a whole people had to adapt and adjust culturally and intellectually to a machine-age! What if our present-day technological system had been thrust suddenly upon Americans of the early nineteenth century? It would have destroyed them. They were not ready for it. Yet, Americans of the early nineteenth century (in cultural, political, and technological development) were ages ahead of peoples whom we now try to push into our twentieth-century way of life!

America's advancement was not due to more abundant natural resources. Many underdeveloped areas possess more unexploited natural resources than America ever had.

Our spectacular growth was made possible because we had a political system which gave us freedom from our own government, a foreign policy which kept us out of foreign wars.

Our political system released the energy and ingenuity of every individual; it attracted foreign capital by guaranteeing the inviolability of valid

contracts; it nourished growth of domestic risk-capital by guaranteeing that man was entitled to whatever rewards he could honestly earn with his own effort and money.

Our growth was achieved by private, not governmental, effort. This is the only safe and effective way for any nation to achieve industrial growth. When industries develop under private capitalism, they must operate efficiently and profitably; they must produce goods the public wants, and improve production as the consumer market develops.

These controls do not operate on governments. Governmental plans for industrial development tend to be grandiose and impractical, often influenced by the greed, corruption, and political ambition of planners, rather than by needs of the people. This tendency is inevitable and fatal, when the governmental planners get their funds, not through taxes imposed on their own people, but as foreign aid from abroad.

The initiative for any "improvement" in a backward area must come from the *people* of that area.

People wanting to develop industries can get American private capital if they will first establish themselves as good credit risks — by adopting a political system to prevent their own government from confiscating foreign investments in their country. That is how Americans originally got foreign capital to help develop industry.

If people in backward areas are ready for modern farm machinery, private American business firms will send experts to teach them to use it. If they want day schools for their children and lessons in hygiene, all they need do is show a little more tolerance toward Christian missionaries from the United States.

What, then, should the United States government do about all the backward countries? Leave them alone, just as we insisted that other nations leave us alone when we were a backward nation! We never would have moved an inch forward, if we had depended on other governments — or our own — to give us something.

One of our alleged world responsibilities is to promote world peace.

We cannot prevent other nations from warring on one another; but we could keep our own nation out of war if we would maintain such strong *national* defense that none would dare touch us — and if we would return to the traditional American foreign policy of benign neutrality which George Washington recommended in 1796.

We would thus make our maximum contribution to world peace. Without American help, other nations could not afford the costly destructive wars which they have been fighting in this century with our money.

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Born in Missouri, reared in Texas, Dan Smoot went to SMU getting BA and MA degrees, 1938 and 1940. In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow, doing graduate work for a doctorate in American civilization. From 1942 to 1951, he was an FBI agent: three and a half years on communist investigations; two years on FBI headquarters staff; almost four years on general FBI cases in various places. He resigned from the FBI and, from 1951 to 1955, was commentator on national radio and television programs, giving *both* sides of controversial issues. In July, 1955, he started his present profit-supported, free-enterprise business: publishing *The Dan Smoot Report*, a weekly magazine available by subscription; and producing a weekly news-analysis radio and television broadcast, available for sponsorship by reputable business firms, as an advertising vehicle. The *Report* and broadcast give *one* side of important issues: the side that presents documented truth using the American Constitution as a yardstick. If you think Smoot's materials are effective against socialism and communism, you can help immensely — help get subscribers for the *Report*, commercial sponsors for the broadcast.

Our disastrous internationalist policy is founded on, and tied to, the United Nations, where the momentous decision of war or peace has been taken from our hands.

An initial step toward promoting world peace, by re-establishing traditional American foreign policy, must be withdrawal of the United States from the United Nations.

Hope Of The World

Our regular Christmas *Report*, "The Hope Of The World," dated December 6, 1965, is already off the press, available for those who want quantities to use as Christmas greetings. If you have never seen this issue, and would like to read it to determine whether you want to use it as a Christmas greeting, you may order a single copy. Our regular reprint prices apply — 25c for a single copy, quantity prices as shown at the bottom of the first page of each *Report*.

FOOTNOTES

- (1) Department of State Press Release No. 240, October 11, 1965, 3 pp.

- (2) Department of State Press Release No. 235, October 6, 1965, 10 pp.
- (3) "Romanian Tire Deal Fizzles Under Pressure" by Robert Dietsch, *The Washington Daily News*, April 29, 1965; AP from Washington, *The Dallas Times Herald*, July 25, 1965, p. 5A; AP from Washington, *The Dallas Morning News*, July 29, 1965, p. 3D; "Threatened With Boycott, Company Drops Red Deal" by Bernard Gwertzman, *The Evening Star*, Washington, D.C., May 8, 1965
- (4) AP from London, *The Dallas Morning News*, October 19, 1965, p. 2A
- (5) For details on the foreign aid program, including a listing of nations and amounts of money received, see this *Report*, "Foreign Aid Is Killing America," October 21, 1963.
- (6) "Worldgram," *U.S. News & World Report*, October 25, 1965, p. 77
- (7) Remarks of U. S. Representative Paul G. Rogers (Dem., Fla.), *Congressional Record*, March 10, 1965, p. 4569 (daily)
- (8) "Special Report: Pope Paul's Visit to the U.N., its meaning and message" by Russell Shaw, *Our Sunday Visitor*, October 17, 1965, p. 3
- (9) "LBJ Lauds NATO as De Gaulle Denigrates It and Common Market," *Atlantic Community News*, September, 1965, pp. 1, 2
- (10) *Perpetual War for Perpetual Peace* edited by Harry Elmer Barnes, Caxton Printers, Ltd., Caldwell, Idaho, 1953, 679 pp.
- (11) *Roosevelt's Road to Russia* by George N. Crocker, Henry Regnery Company, Chicago, 1959, pp. 93-4, 92
- (12) "Fourth Inaugural Address" January 20, 1945, *The Inaugural Addresses of The American Presidents, From Washington To Kennedy*, Holt, Reinhart, and Winston, New York City, 1961, p. 248

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